THE DAILY GAZETTE.

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TELEGRAPHIC

Proceedings of the Circuit Court at Denver.

Judge Miller's View of the Grand Canon Decision.

Proposed Provision for Next Year's Judicial Expenses.

Lively Condition of the European Silver Market.

The Deposition of the Khedive Imminent.

Proceedings of the Forty-Sixth Congress.

COLORADO.

Proceedings in U. S. Circuit Court.

Special to the Gazette.

DENVER, June 25.—Judge Hallett issued an order of restitution to day, giving the D. & R. G. company three days to comply with it. If the company could not restore because of the receivership, the receiver should come into the U. S. Court, and represent the facts.

Judge Miller rendered an informal opinion in the Grand Canon case as follows:

We think it is very desirable in every possible way that all the controversy between these railroad companies should be settled as speedily as possible. In the first place, I concurred heartily in the opinion of the supreme court, and was one of the parties who advocated the reversal of the judgment of the decree of this court, and I am still thoroughly convinced that the right of the Rio Grande company to build its own road through that Royal Gorge or Canon was a legal right prior to the issuing of the decree of the court, and must be respected, and I am determined that it shall be respected, if that company has not parted with that right.

It was suggested to the U. S. Supreme Court that the D. & R. G. R'y had parted with its right. The Supreme Court held that was a question of original cognizance in some other court and that as the case stood before them they could not consider it, but must leave the parties to settle it in another court.

The court then went on to reverse the judgment of this court. It has been questioned, and on that question I will hear argument if desired, how much of that right of way was settled or intended to be settled by the Supreme Court. The question then was that for a certain distance where two roads could not be built side by side which one had the prior right and the Supreme Court said that the D. & R. G. Co. had that right.

The question came back upon what terms the Rio Grande Company would exercise this exclusive right and what amount they should be compelled to pay for the work done by that company. That is what we meant. Now, then, leaving out the questions of the supplemental bill for the present in the petition, it is made apparent that in the work that they have done and the materials which they have on hand, and which must be applied to that very road, they have expended $400,000 or $500,000. We cannot deliver the possession of this road when they tell us that they have expended a certain sum without seeing you pay them. We must also, if we deliver to you that piece of road, hold under the control of the court the terms upon which this road or any other shall run over it.

In regard to the supplemental bill, I may as well state my views. The mandate in this case which Judge Grant so peremptorily insists shall be suddenly enforced, is not the usual mandate issuing from the supreme court when the supreme court has reversed a case and has settled what shall be the decree instead of the decree of the court below, it generally says so distinctly in the mandate. This mandate, however, says that the case is remanded with instructions to the court to enter a decree in accordance with the opinion. If it had said anything directly our course would have been easy; but that court saw what would probably happen. Now, I am of the opinion that the supplemental bill in the case is a proper mode of determining whether the Denver and Rio Grande company sold to the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe or contracted away to the Pueblo & Arkansas Valley company its exclusive or prior right to the Gorge of the Arkansas. Now, gentlemen, if you will conform to those views and get your pleadings ready and let us decide it, I am ready to decide to-morrow whether or not such a contract was made.

Judge Grant—I thought I was taking the proper course in moving to strike out this petition. I must say, and of course I can and do say it respectfully that I think it is the duty of this court to enforce the mandate. I understand now, however, that you decide differently and that you refuse the application to enforce the mandate until these questions raised in the petition are heard.

Judge Miller—Until that question is heard. Yes, sir, but I don't know what the parties have filed in the case. I do not base my present action on the ground of the supplemental bill.

Judge Grant—I wish to say to the court that it must not suppose that I am unwilling to accommodate myself to whatever decision is made, or that they will find me any different row from what they have ever found me in thirty years experience.

Judge Usher—In regard to the court's declaration, and what that opinion was, I don't know but I am mistaken, though I think not. Is it your opinion that we are to pay for the work that may have been done by anybody in the Canon, and they to make no concession? That is, if these people whom we should enjoin should go out of the country or be hung, is there any decision in that decree that we should pay them any money? Does Your Honor say that as they have expended $400,000 in the Canon, therefore they can keep possession unless we deposit or pay them that amount?

Judge Miller—I have heard Judge Grant's argument, or that side of the question, but if you wish to argue that question I will decide, now that without pre payment or deposit for that piece of road you can in no event get possession of the road.

Judge Grant—Your Honors will remember that when they said that we were insolvent we replied, "Get an order from the court for us to pay you and then see if we don't pay it."

Judge Usher—This thing in our view can never be determined by witnesses here. It ought to be determined as we think by experts who shall go and inspect the ground upon proper order of the court. They now propose to add another matter not germain to this controversy at all. A question about what should be paid for the labor which they have performed outside of the canon. Of course if we get into that we will never get our mandate. Means and facilities will be found to continue this litigation until the fruits of the litigation already had will be lost to us. Now what we want is, that upon this mandate, if it be true that they are entitled to anything, a proper order be entered now appointing experts either upon suggestion or upon a motion, which shall go upon the record, who shall report the facts as your honors shall direct and require, in order that you may act and enter this mandate. This mandate we contend is not to be held or executed simply that we may litigate as to the right of the parties to the property to the Grand Canon or from Canon City to the gorge. That is an opinion which is subject to appeal and if this mandate is held up, appeals will be taken. They are powerful and taunt us with our weakness. We want to have this particular thing settled so that if we have anything to pay we can pay it. Then if by ejectment or by bill of any kind they can deprive us of our grant which congress gave us we shall submit to the judgment of the court, but we do not want this mandate coming up in this litigation.

Judge Miller—Suppose that after I have decided this question, or Judge Grant's motion for a mandate, I should remain here and fix the terms upon which you should have possession, and that it should then remain that I could not make such an order while that supplemental bill was pending, what advantage would you gain?

Judge Usher—We contend that if it should take that course, we should be entitled to the benefit of an injunction against them. That if we should be kept out of our express right upon some shadowy thing, it should be upon an injunction and bond. That seems to me to be a more reasonable way than to hold us here in this condition. Since this reversal of the decree by the judgment of the supreme court in April last, these very parties have gone on expending money, and are doing so to-day. They are now preparing to make a bridge on our property that we must pay for. Must we be made an involuntary debtor? If you will let parties under your order inspect this property and report upon it, we shall be satisfied. It is evident that in the judgment of the supreme court in passing upon this matter of the decree no attention was paid to the testimony with reference to the possibility or practicability of two roads in that canon. I think it is very apparent that that did not come up for consideration. If it had the case would undoubtedly have been decided in our favor, because from the evidence of the witnesses on both sides it was proved that a road could be made upon the south side of the canon at an expense of from $50,000 to $75,000 more than the other side. Concede that in this petition here the objections are that it would cost more and that it was on the shady side of the canon where ice and snow would more likely obstruct the operation of the road. The supreme court evidently did not pass upon that matter. The argument there proceeded upon the question *of right to choice* of location.

Judge Hallett—Your position is that you will take the line as they have built it?

Judge Usher—If ever they will withdraw, your honors, so that we can go home and see our property. Our claim is that we shall first be permitted to examine the property and then we will indicate what places we want to occupy and if we occupy any of this ground or any of this road which they have built we will make that indication to the gentlemen on the other side. If you desire us to say what line we want before you make any order about it, we will do it. We want the precise line that we staked out which there are marks upon and which you refused us. That is plain isn't it? That is just the precise line that we want and the one which if we can ever find our stakes we shall claim, or we can do so with our field notes.

Judge Hallett—Is that the line that has been built?

Judge Usher—God Almighty knows. We want to go down and see if they have built a road where we put our stakes. However, we will always submit to the supreme wisdom and justice of this court. If it is their decision that the grant made to this company, at the head of which was General Palmer, in 1872, is a nullity, and that he cannot occupy whatever part he pleases of 200 feet in width, we will submit to the court; but what we want now is the place where we staked our line. Then, as to the points beyond that, we expect to show that in the entry upon this 200 feet of ground of ours there never has been an entry made for one hour to our knowledge upon that right by our adversary, powers that we have not objected to, and gone and notified them of our rights. The question is, have we got the right. We think the supreme court has decided that there is a question which we have to answer in regard to their having a subordinate right in that canon. The words "if it is impossible or impracticable." If it turns out that it should be necessary for them to get along to occupy the route that we have occupied, our claim is that we must pay them for that or allow them to occupy it without more expense which we could probably do. Everywhere else we contend that we have not got to pay for it, but if Your Honors say we have, we want that in a separate issue and not mixed with this supplemental bill. We want that in separate issues, fairly and distinctly put so that we can comply with the order of Your Honors upon that subject as well as upon all others and then upon that record we will go to the supreme court again.

Judge Miller We will consider these matters about the proposition to amend the supplemental bill and also about the order necessary to be made for ascertaining how much money is to be paid and the means of ascertaining what shall be delivered up to the Rio Grande road. We will probably call this up again to-morrow morning and take your motion upon that petition.

Preparing to Seize the Road.

Special to the Gazette.

PLACER, June 25.—Railroad men are getting off at all the stations along the line with pistols on. They are recognized as Santa Fe men.

Petition Denied.

Special to the Gazette.

ALAMOSA, June 25.—Judge Bowen denied the petition of the A., T. & S. F. to become a party to the suit involving the receivership.

WASHINGTON.

Proceedings of the Forty-Sixth Congress.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, June 25. The president pro tem, Thurman, was absent to-day owing to illness, and Senator Eaton took the chair.

Senator Vest introduced the following joint resolution:

Resolved, That the complete remonetization of silver, its full restoration as a money metal and its free coinage by the government of the United States, are demanded alike by the dictates of justice and wise statesmanship.

Ordered printed.

The senate took up the concurrent resolution submitted yesterday by Senator Beck, providing for a joint committee of five senators and seven representatives to report next December what change, if any, should be made in the mode of guarding and collecting the revenue and as to whether any changes should be made in the method of appropriating money, whether by annual or permanent appropriations.

Senator Morrill thought the subject should be referred to the finance committee.

Senator Beck agreed to its reference to the finance committee to be reported on in a few days and it was so referred.

Senator Vest gave notice of his intention to speak upon it to-morrow.

Senator Burnside introduced a joint resolution substantially as follows: Whereas, the people of this Union for fifty years have adhered to the Monroe doctrine, that nations of the American continent by the free and independent condition which they have assumed and maintained are henceforth not to be considered as subjects for future occupation by an European power, therefore be it resolved by the senate and house of representatives that the people of these states would not view without serious inquietude any attempt by the powers of Europe to establish, under their protection and domination, a ship canal across the Isthmus of Darien; and that such action could not be regarded in any other light than as a manifestation of an unfriendly disposition toward the United States. Referred to the committee on foreign affairs.

Senator Beck gave notice of his intention to offer two amendments, one in substance making it a penal offence for any officer of the government to violate sections 3,678 and 3,679 of the revised statutes, and others being similar to the political contributions bill now before the house.

Senator Windom read what he styles a political speech, reviewing the record of the republican and democratic parties for the past twenty years.

Senator Windom challenged any democratic senator to name a single instance of republican speculation revealed by democratic investigation.

Senator Saulsbury said if Windom was so blind as not to see such corruption it would be impossible to enlighten him.

Senator Davis, of West Virginia, said in public debate that in the statement of '69 there was a difference of $94,000,000 between the statement sent to the senate and the house and published for the country, and what the real facts were the committee of investigation into affairs of the treasury department had under consideration facts which bear out this assertion.

Senator Ingalls said he was a member of that committee and since its chairman, Senator Davis, had seen fit to remove the seal of secrecy from its proceedings he would say that the testimony before the committee shows that every discrepancy that exists in the debt statements is one that has arisen in consequence of the change in the method of stating accounts upon the treasury and not malappropriation of funds or misconduct of officers. There was no testimony to bear.

Senator Davis replied that he would not refer to the testimony before the committee, but would say that he differed from Senator Ingalls and would prophesy humiliation to the republican party from the report of that committee.

Senator Saulsbury said that without naming any individuals he would advise Senator Windom to think over the San Domingo scheme, the whisky frauds, the Freedman's Bureau, the Belknap disgrace, the management of the navy, etc., what had become of the $75,000,000 appropriated under General Grant's administration for the navy, and in despite of which our navy is a disgrace to the country by inefficiency. The only explanation was that the money was spent in jobs and election corruptions. Had the senator forgotten the Credit Mobilier? Senator Saulsbury called on Senator Windom as an honest man to admit the faults of his party, and to join the democrats in preventing a repetition of the same. There was a little job in gravestones for Union soldiers. He then proceeded to speak on the subject of election laws. The democrats did not approve of these laws because of the harm they really did, but because they were a standing menace to the people.

Senator Windom said he would, in reply, repeat his challenge to point out a single man discovered by the thirty-three democratic investigating committees to be a defaulter or corruptionist. The only man named had been *Orville Grant, who sold some ship knees for* more than he paid them. Whether that was a fraud is not stated, and Secretary Robeson is now an honored member of the other house, against whom nothing had been shown.

Senator Morgan said he could mention Belknap.

Senator Windom replied, "Belknap certainly never stole a dollar from the government, and it was not even proved that he stole from any. The whisky ring was composed of more democrats than republicans, and its dishonesty was not unearthed by any committee. He submitted the statement of public defalcations to show that Senator Saulsbury had overstated their amounts.

Senator Davis wished to present another statement made up by Secretary Boutwell, showing over $20,000,000 of defalcations in one department alone.

Senator Windom denied that this was a statement of defalcations, but only of uncollected assessments which were charged against collectors of revenue.

Senator Beck denied this, and referred to the case of Collector Bailey, a defaulter for a large amount, whose sureties, among whom were Henry Clews and Geo. Opdyke, had never been forced to make his defalcation good.

Senator Conkling corrected Senator Beck by showing that Bailey's defalcation was made before these gentlemen became his sureties, and they were said not to be liable for it.

After further discussion, Senator Windom read a statement showing the percentage of losses upon every $1,000 disbursed during the different administrations as follows: Jackson, $10.55; Van Buren, $21.15; Harrison, $10.37; Polk, $8.34; Taylor and Fillmore, $7.64; Pierce, $5.86; Buchanan, $6.98; Lincoln, $1.41; Johnson, .48; Grant, first term, .40; second term, .26. The senate adjourned.

HOUSE.

A house resolution instructing the committee on rules to sit during the vacation for the purpose of codifying and simplifying the rules of the house was reported by Mr. Blackburn. It gave rise to considerable discussion regarding the complex, unintelligable and contradictory system of rules at present governing the house.

An objection was intimated by Mr. Conger, that it might be intended to abridge the rights of the minority by making it compulsory on every member to vote on every question and thus preventing what is known as filibustering.

The objection was met by the assurance that no such thing was intended, and that, in fact, no rule could be made plainer or more obligatory than the existing rule on that subject, and yet, under it, it was well known how the members of a minority declined voting and thus obstructed legislation. Finally the resolution was adopted without division.

The senate bill exempting from license and fees vessels not propelled wholly by sail or by internal motive power of their own was taken up.

Mr. Upson offered a resolution calling on the Secretary of War for information as to the number of massacres which have been committed by the Mexicans and Indians in Texas since the 1st of January, and also to the number and class of troops under the command of Brigadier-General Ord. Adopted.

A joint democratic caucus was announced to take place at 3 o'clock. The announcement was received with laughter and applause on the republican side. Adjourned.

GENERAL NEWS.

Hull Murder.

NEW YORK, June 25. Christine Cox, the murderer of Mrs. Hull, was brought to this city this morning. Cox was first taken to the twenty ninth precinct, in which the murder was committed, and the usual entry was made on the blotter. He was then taken to police headquarters where a large crowd had gathered. From police headquarters he was sent before the coroner who committed him to the care of the police. Cox looked nervous as if fearing an attack from the crowd.

Railroad Accident.

BUFFALO, June 25.—The Atlantic express on the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern railway, due here at 1.30 p. m., met with a serious accident when near Hamburg, about 5 miles from this city. A special coach of the Cleveland Crestline, Cincinnati & Indianapolis railroad attached to the train at Dayton, containing a funeral party of eleven persons bound for Medina N. Y., where the wife of Col. E. F. Brown of the Soldiers' Home, Dayton, was to be interred, was thrown from the track and partly turned over, the intense heat having it is believed spread the rails, injuring O. F. Brett, of Milwaukee, fracturing his spine and right leg; cannot recover. Mrs. Edward Marshall, of Medina, was badly injured in the head and internally; will probably die, lying unconscious since being injured. Mrs. Chaplain Earnshaw, of the Soldiers' Home, was severely injured in the head and back; will probably recover. Mrs. P. D. Beecher, of the Soldiers' Home was painfully injured in the head. Major R. E. Fleming, of the Soldiers' Home, shoulder dislocated; E. F. Brown, jr, Dayton, head and leg bruised. The injured parties were taken to a hotel in this city and cared for. All of the train except the ill-fated car remained on the track.

Small Pox in New York.

NEW YORK, June 25.—Two more cases of small pox have been reported. As the disease was contracted doubtless in a factory where all the afflicted were employed the factory has been closed and the premises and stock disinfected.

A Cool One.

RALEIGH, N. C., June 25.—Robert Jones, the negro who murdered Rudolph Eaton while in the village of Rocky Mound, December 25, 1877, was publically executed today at Larboro. The sheriff left the jail with the prisoner in an open wagon, the Edgecomb Guards accompanying with a negro fire company in red shirts. Jones talked, laughed and poked fun at the sheriff, dwelt long on his religious experience, had said he was going to heaven. He was the coolest man ever seen on the gallows. He drank wine in remembrance of his brethren in Christ and shook hands all round. The noose and cap were put on and the drop sprung. Death from strangulation ensued in 26 minutes.

Women Walkers.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 25. At two o'clock this morning, at Platt's Hall, Exhilda Lochapelle and Fanny Howard completed the task of walking 3,000 quarter miles in 3,000 quarter hours. Both appeared as fresh as when they started and continued walking with the intention of walking 4,000 quarter miles.

Chicago Jockey Club Meeting.

CHICAGO, June 25.—The finest day, the best track, the largest attendance, and the best sport of the meeting characterized to-day's races. Ten thousand people were estimated to be on the ground. The first event was the selling race; purse $300; horse to sell for $1,500 to carry proper weight; second to sell for $1,000, allowed five pounds; third $750, allowed seven pounds; fourth, $500, allowed ten pounds; mile and an eighth. The following started: Checkmate, Bennett, Lilian Kilburn, Egypt, Nettie King, Pomeroy, Matagorda, Sam Recker. The horses got off in a bunch, Egypt leading, *Pomeroy* second, Checkmate, the favorite, several lengths behind, but at the quarter pole he began to pull up, took the lead at the half mile and held it to the close winning by a head; Egypt second, Montagorda third, Pomeroy fourth. Checkmate's owner bought him in for $1,000; time 1.52½. The event of the day was the race for the Garden City cup; dash of two and one-fourth miles for all ages, $50 entrance, $150 added. The following were the starters: Mollie McCarthy, Clara D., Lottery, Governor, Neptune, Edinburg, Dave Moore, Jeannette, Commie T., Charley Howard, Janitor, Solicitor and McHenry. The excitement regarding this race was intense throughout. Betting had favored Jeannette by the heavy odds of 700 to 200 for McCarthy, and vast sums of money changed [illegible] The start showed Edinburg ahead, Charlie Howard next, Clara D. 3d, and the rest bunched, closely behind. At the quarter, Mollie McCarthy and Jeannette were some distance behind, Edinburg leading for a mile and a half, when Lottery went up to second, and McCarthy took the third place. By a magnificent burst of speed, Lottery passed Edinburg, and those three came down the home stretch neck and neck. Amid intense excitement, the mare shoved her head forward, and finally won by a good length. Time 4:02. The third race was a handicap, one mile, for all ages, $300 purse, $50 to second, $25 to third. Won by Bonnie Oakes. Time 1:43½. The fourth and last race was an extra event, mile and a half, purse $250. Won by Minzer, in 2:41½.

FOREIGN.

The Dead Prince.

LONDON, June 25.—The body of the Prince Imperial will arrive here about the 28th of July.

Across the Bloody Chasm.

ROME, June 25. The monument on the battle-field of Custazza, in memory of the slain in battle between Italians and Austrians on the 24th of June, '66, was dedicated yesterday. Prince Amadeus represented Italy, and Field Marshal Count Von Teunohenstein, specially delegated by the emperor, represented Austria. Deputations from the Italian parliament and army were present. All the speeches expressed cordial sentiments toward Austrians.

The Khedive Must Go.

CAIRO, June 25. The British, French and German consul-generals proceeded after midnight to the palace and declared to the Khedive his deposition by the Sultan, and the dispatch of Hulim Pasha to Egypt to succeed him was imminent, unless he immediately abdicated, and the *Khedive* merely *again* referred the consul-generals to the Sultan.

Germany and Bi-Metallism.

BERLIN, June 25.—The Imperial Bank of Germany has passed a resolution declaring that an increase of the silver coinage of Germany is imperatively necessary.

Silver Going Up.

LONDON, June 25.—The Times in a financial article says the silver market at the close yesterday was steadier than during the whole of the past week. It was stated in the same quarters yesterday that purchases were made for Austria and it is even thought that the demand for Austria is imminent. There is hardly any demand in India, but should Austria prove to be a large buyer a further fall in price may perhaps be arrested.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

G. Swain Buckley, a well-known minstrel, died yesterday at Boston.

Rarus trotted two heats at Toledo for a special purse of $25,000 against time on a half mile track. Time 2.22½, 2.20.

Resolutions introduced last week in the New Hampshire legislature sustaining President Hayes in his vetoes passed by a party vote.

At the St. John's celebration at Thunderbolt, Ga., yesterday, some negroes quarreled about a woman and three of them were shot dead.

The California workingmen have nominated Mr. Chas Tillcox tax collector vice Curtin declined, and W. N. Staley superintendent of streets.

While driving through the park, yesterday, Mrs. McFarland and brother, John J. Graham, were thrown from the carriage while the horses were running away. Mrs. McFarland was killed and her brother dangerously wounded.

The Marine and Empire elevators at Buffalo, New York, were burned yesterday morning. The *former* had not been used *since* 1863; and the latter not since 1866. The Marine was insured for $15,000 and the Empire for $14,000.

FOREIGN NOTES.

The government has decided to oppose the Irish university bill.

Reports from Ontario and other provinces show prospects for more than an average crop.

Rouher's organ contradicts the reports that Prince Jerome Napoleon would issue a manifesto.

The insurrection in Algiers is ended, and 40,000 insurgents are in the hands of the French.

A strong Afghan force has left Cabul to pacify the tribes in the Bodakshan district of Frankistan.

It is believed in diplomatic circles in Constantinople, that the porte will consent to the abdication of the Khedive.

A band of blackmailing brigands in Catalona, Spain, have been dispersed by General Dametie. Six were killed and several wounded.

WASHINGTON NEWS.

Gen. A. A. Humphreys, chief of engineers, has requested that he be placed on retired list. The request will be granted.

The advisory committee of the senate and house caucuses yesterday morning agreed to recommend to the joint democratic caucus that the provisions contained in the vetoed measure making appropriations for the judicial expenses of the government, be divided into two bills. The bills will be proposed by the sub-committee and action will probably be taken upon them this afternoon.

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ADVERTISING,

Rates made known on application in the office.

JOB WORK.

Facilities for Plain and Fancy Job Printing equal to those of any establishment west of the Missouri river.

The receiver is the one who is on top.

The A., T. & S. F. party think they have an opinion in their favor, and the receiver knows he holds the road.

The receiver was appointed in the interest and at the request of the creditors of the D. & R. G. Co. No just decision can, therefore disturb his possession.

The negro exodus is dying out. About 8,000 negroes left Mississippi, according to Senator Bruce, and the rest will stay. It is probably best that it should be this way.

Let us see. Tuesday was the day General Freight Agent Goddard said the D. & R. G. road would be back in the hands of the A., T. & S. F. Co. The prophets of the A., T. & S. F. should loom up.

The Charleston *News & Courier* is frank enough to state in regard to the democratic bugbear, "The *News* does not fear the use of troops for political purposes, at elections in the south." No other well-informed person in the south fears it.

The D. & R. G. road is really in the possession of Judge Bowen and put there by the creditors. Judge Miller said as both Judge Bowen's court and Judge Hallett's court have concurrent jurisdiction, the one which first gains possession of the road will hold it.

Senator Hill need not fear for the effect of his vote on the Warner silver bill in this state. If he had been working for his own interest, he would very likely have voted for the bill. But he does not represent the Boston & Colorado Smelting Works in the United States senate, he represents Colorado.

On the recent visit of the Chicago Commercial Club to Boston, only one member of the club was found to be a native of Chicago, and he was Robert Lincoln, son of President Lincoln. To us Chicago looks like an ancient community, compared with ourselves. But the above fact shows that it is not, and is a significant comment on our country's rapid growth.

There is no way that the receivership business can be brought before Judge Hallett's court on its merits. The two parties to the suit are the D. & R. G. Co. and Mr. Meyer, the trustee of the mortgage. The latter requested the suit to be brought in Judge Bowen's court and the former did not object. The only way it can get out of Judge Bowen's court will be at the petition of one of these two parties.

The truth is, beginning to dawn on the *Times*. It concludes an article on the railroad situation by saying: "The Rio Grande will take its road and either conduct it under a sort of general agreement with the Santa Fe as to Denver freights, or all relations will cease, and Santa Fe secure a connection with this city by the construction of an independent broad gauge from Pueblo." The *Times* is entirely right.

The Denver *Republican* had an article on the Lamar-Conkling difficulty yesterday which rather approved of duelling in order to avenge an insult. We do not approve of such an opinion, but simply remark that it places Conkling in a bad light. Conkling's offensive epithet applied to the whole democratic party. Mr. Lamar simply said that if it was applied to him he would pronounce it false with all the contempt he felt for the gentleman. Mr. Conkling then replied. Mr. Conkling appears to us to be the aggrieved party.

It would be rather a strange spectacle to see Col. Ingersoll advocating the orthodox doctrines, yet the Iowa *State Register* has faith to remark: "We venture to predict that within two years Colonel Ingersoll will have gone to the other extreme, and be not only a Christian but an ultra one, and perhaps a preacher. He is ripening for the change very rapidly, and beside he is a man of such moods and alternations that this is a thing that has always been likely to occur with him. His father was a preacher, and one of the ultra orthodox, and his son is likely to die a preacher too. This is drawing the bow of prophecy at a very long distance, but we draw it.

For some time speculations have become rife about the return of Jefferson C. Davis to the U. S. senate. The Washington correspondence of the Cincinnati *Commercial* has the following regarding this: "Well-informed republicans from Mississippi say there is no question but Jefferson Davis will be returned to the United States senate if he lives and his disabilities are removed. All indications point very strongly in that direction, and many democrats from the same state do not deny that Davis will be a candidate. They say it all rests with him, and that if he is a candidate the Mississippi legislature cannot refuse to elect him."

A recent report from an internal revenue agent in Alabama states that he has captured two illicit distilleries which were the property of Rev. Albert S. Fannin, a minister of the gospel in good standing. This gives a little insight into the condition of southern society. It does not say that all ministers are in this rum business, but that this particular one was, without injuring his standing in the church. The great difficulty found in suppressing this illegal business has been found in the fact that so many people of standing have engaged in it, and therefore there is no moral sentiment behind our officers to aid them in executing the law. The fact that a man engages in such business should ostracize him from respectable society, but it has apparently no ill effect on his social standing.

THE RECEIVERSHIP.

Third: That the receivership being one of the questions involved may also be heard, but that it will amount to nothing inasmuch as all proceedings leading up to the appointment of a receiver have been nullified. *Denver Times.*

The *Times* makes the common mistake of the Santa Fe party. The receivership has nothing to do with the proceedings under which the Rio Grande company obtained possession of the Denver and Rio Grande road. The suit under which the receiver was appointed is an entirely different one to which the A., T. & S. F. Co. is not and cannot be a party. The right of the receiver's possession will not be affected even if Judge Hallett concludes that the Denver and Rio Grande company stole their own property, much less nullified. There is no necessity whatever for confusion on this point.

It was well illustrated by one of our merchants on Monday when the news came that Judge Hallett would issue an order of restitution. He said suppose A. steals a horse from B. and takes the horse to the Divide. Meanwhile C. has obtained a judgment against the horse for debt and takes him from A. "B. don't get any horse back does he," was the suggestive question of the illustrator. It is perfectly apparent that C.'s right to the possession is not affected by the fact that the horse was taken from a thief.

This illustration sufficiently shows that if the D. & R. G. came into possession of the road illegally it makes no difference. The receiver was appointed at the instance of the mortgagee and could have taken the road from the possession of the A., T. & S. F. Co. as well as from the D. & R. G. Co. Judge Hallett's opinion did not affect the rights of the receiver at all as he expressly said: "In all that has been said *it is not intended to determine any matter in respect to the right of the receiver to the possession of the road, or any question affecting him whatever.* What has been said is only as to the controversy between the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Company and the Rio Grande Company, under this writ of injunction. We go no further than that."

Also the order will not be served against the receiver, but the D. & R. G. Co. If the company has not the road, then it can make answer accordingly. This is also shown by Judge Hallett's own opinion. He says: "My opinion is that an order should now be made *to the Rio Grande company* to turn over this property to the Atchison, Topeka Company. If anything is to be shown in defence of that order, *as that another party has acquired possession of the property pending the controversy*, that may be done when the return of the order is made. It is not proposed to issue any writ at this time, unless there should be some misconstruction, as seems to be possible in respect to this matter. I will say that this order *does not authorize anything more than its mere service.* It does not authorize any officer to take this property."

Oh, No!

The Santa Fe people have crowed loudly, but they haven't got any road yet. *Republican.*

May as Well Go Home.

"The subsequent proceedings" of congress interest very little now, and they might as well hurry through and get home, especially the men of Ohio, to help through their new idea, which has swallowed up all others, since the rage and fury expended during the last six months has been rendered comparatively useless or harmless by the nomination of Ewing and Rice. It matters little now what becomes of the bayonet bill, the jurors' test-oath bill, or even the deputy-marshals. They have had their work for nothing.—*Richmond (Va.) State (Dem.)*

Some Plain Truth.

To the Editor of the News:

DENVER, June 24.

The *Tribune* of this morning contains an article in reference to one Dick Hornbrook's trip to Del Norte, which is so outrageously false that it deserves a passing notice. The entire article is a tissue of falsehoods, and the paper that could stoop to the publication of such glaring lies deserves the execration and contempt of the entire community. I am not personally acquainted with Mr. Hornbrook, and do not know whether he furnished the material out of which the article was manufactured or not, but suspect that he made a simple trip as any other white man might have done and the imaginary portion, which refers to the supposed danger, had its origin in the fertile brain (!) of the local editor of the *Tribune*. If the article in the *Tribune* is true in regard to the manner in which "Dick" performed his journey, it only proves that he is a consummate coward and was fleeing from an imaginary danger. According to scripture "the wicked flee when no man pursueth."

The statement that the roads leading to Alamosa were all picketed is absolutely false, and I am loth to believe that Mr. Hornbrook ever furnished any such statement. Knowing the natural tendency of the *Tribune* to enlarge (and that is a mild phrase), I prefer to believe that Mr. Hornbrook furnished the statement to the effect that he made the trip to Del Norte, and of course, colored the actual facts with a slight dash of romance for the sake of making himself a hero; and the *Tribune* made a mountain of a molehill by filling in the crevices with monster falsehoods. Be that as it may, the real author of the article in question has told half a dozen lies, and has done it in strict accordance with the original programme of the Atchison, Topeka, and Santa Fe hirelings, for the purpose of injuring the reputation of those who see proper to differ with the managers of that monopoly. The statement that the train, with the management of the Denver & Rio Grande company, ever left Alamosa an hour and a half before the regular time is a lie made out of whole cloth. This can be proven by the postmaster at Alamosa, who is an attorney for the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe road. The train has always brought out the mails regularly, which could not have been done if it had left before time. If Mr. Hornbrook went on horseback from Alamosa to Pueblo, the probability is that he did so either because he arrived in Alamosa after train time, or that he did not have money enough to pay his fare over the road. But the proposition that he was deterred by any armed force, or the semblance of such from going to and from Alamosa at will, is too absurd and ridiculous to entertain for a moment. These statements can be verified, if necessary, by the affidavits of Governor A. C. Hunt, W. B. Kane, Esq., and a score of others, to any one of whom the author of the libelous article in question can apply for satisfaction if he feels himself aggrieved at the statements herein made. The statement that he was fired upon while crossing the Rio Grande river is something that might possibly exist in the imagination of a man who was badly scared, but has no foundation in truth. How Mr. Hornbrook got from Sierra Blanca to Pueblo, and thence to Denver, is something I know nothing about, neither do I care, but I do know that the statement that any violence was offered him, or even threatened in the vicinity of Alamosa, is absolutely false, as can be proven by more than a dozen prominent citizens of that town. The paper that will lend its feeble aid in the promulgation of such base fabrications as appeared in the *Tribune*, is not likely to endear itself to the people to any alarming extent. I have made these voluntary statements for the purpose of exonerating the people of Alamosa from the unjust imputation attempted to be cast upon them, and I mean exactly what I say.

JOHN W. HAMM.

BANKS.

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The Springs are situated at the mouth of Cottonwood Cañon, in a most beautiful country, salubrious atmosphere, surrounded by scenery of the most gorgeous description, being in the very heart of the Saguache range—Mount Yale lying to the north, and Mount Princeton to the south. The crystal waters of the Cottonwood River, abundant with trout, come dashing and sparkling down past the door of the Sanitarium from its fountain head, the eternal beds of snow which cap the hoary old mountain.

The following analysis, connected with six years' experience, warrant us in saying that they are a specific for catarrh, sore eyes, rheumatism, lead poisons, and all scrofulous affections:

SOLIDS:	Grains to pint— Upper Spring.	Lower Spring.
Carbonate of Soda	[illegible]	[illegible]
Carbonate of Lithia	Trace.	Trace.
Carbonate of Lime	[illegible]	[illegible]
Carbonate of Magnesia	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sulphate of Soda	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chloride of Sodium	[illegible]	[illegible]
Silica	[illegible]	Trace.
Iodine	Trace.	Trace.
Bromide	Trace.	Trace.
Ammonia Muriate	[illegible]	Trace.
Ammonium, combined	Trace	[illegible]
Gases	Free Carbonic Acid. Hydrogen Sulphide	Free Carbonic Acid.

We are erecting a building which will enable us to entertain about one hundred patients, at the following rates: From $12 to $25 per week for board and room; Baths, $10 per course of 24.

A Coach meets the stage at Mahonville every day, except Sunday. All persons desiring further information will please communicate with the.

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TEJON STREET,

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R. B. PEERY, dealer in Boots and Shoes. Rubber goods and ladies' goods a specialty. West side of Tejon street.

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A. L. MILLARD & CO., dealers in Furniture and Undertakers goods. Open day and night. Opposite City Hall. 2-2-tf.

S. B. WESTERFIELD & CO., Huerfano Street, Opposite Gazette Office. Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Carpets, Furniture and Undertaking. tf

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OSCAR HAFNER, manufacturer of harness, saddles, &c. Tejon street.

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WILBUR & GOODRICH, Avenue stables, No. 107 Pike's Peak avenue, Colorado Springs, Colorado. First class horses and carriages to let. Stock taken to handle and break. All diseases of horses treated.

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TODD & OSBORNE, dealers in fresh meats of all kinds, of good quality and at prices to suit the times. Market on east side of Tejon street. Highest market price paid for fat cattle, calves, sheep, and all kinds of meats.

A. J. DOWNING & CO., wholesale and retail dealers in Beef, Pork, Mutton, Game, Salt Meats, etc., City Market, Tejon street.

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COLORADO SPRINGS MUSEUM, W. D. Norton, proprietor. A fine line of Rocky mountain curiosities kept constantly on hand. Views $1.50 per dozen. Visitors welcome.

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DURKEE & LEE, dealers in stoves, hardware, tinware and house furnishing goods. West side Tejon street.

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J. H. DRINKWATER, Plumber. All the latest goods kept in stock, and all work done in a first-class manner. Shop and residence, Pike's Peak avenue between Nevada avenue and Tejon street. 6-11-tf.

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A. DANFORD. J. L. MENAGER.
DANFORD & MENAGER,
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J. C. HEIM,
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PROFESSIONAL Nurse. At Mrs. Pratt's, Nevada Avenue, between Pike's Peak avenue and Huerfano street. 5-22tf

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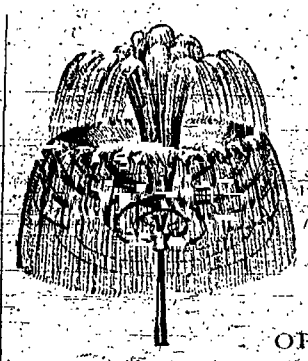

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The only place in the city where a really good Imported Key West or Spanish Cigar can be had is at

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The greatest pains are taken to select only the finest, and I guarante it to be what I advertise.

Call and try them. They are cheaper and better than any at any other house.

First, I buy in LARGER QUANTITIES than any other house. Second, none but the BEST GOODS are kept.

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Cheapest and Best Selection in town. Remember the place,

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Flooring,	*Siding,*	*Ceiling*	*Moulding*
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I have over 100 Choice Lots suitable for either Business or Residence, in different parts of the City, which I can sell at Reasonable Prices. Some of them I can sell

LOW DOWN FOR CASH.

Others I can sell at low prices, part cash, and balance in six months or one year. Also, bargains in

IMPROVED PROPERTY

Call and get PRICES and TERMS before buying.

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YOU CAN SAVE MONEY BY PATRONIZING

F. M. PECK,

Who has in stock a fine line of

Gentlemen's Piece Goods, for Dress or Business Suits

which he will make to order and

Guarantee a Fit and the Best of Satisfaction.

Call and see my stock, which is equal to the best Colorado.

Prices Always Reasonable.

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The largest stock of CANDIES to be found in the city kept constantly on hand. Groceries Nuts, Raisins, Figs, Oranges, Lemons, and California Fresh and Canned Fruits.

FANCY CAKES for Weddings and Festivals made and ornamented on short notice and in a superior manner.

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All Work Guaranteed. Light Work and Repairing a specialty.

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HUERFANO STREET.

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Call at Sign of "Broncho."

3-1-1

MADAME DE POMPADOUR.

What the New Edition of Edmond and Jules de Goncourt's Book Suggests—The Madame de Pompadour Ruled—Her Story, her Character and her Methods in State Affairs.

LONDON, May 29, 1879.

It is a great mistake to see in the name of La Pompadour only a remembrancer of futile things. In the too famous favorite are personified a whole epoch, a whole system of French royalty at a critical period, whose consequences were decisive for the future of Europe.

No doubt La Pompadour was unworthy of weighing so much in the scales of history, but weigh she did. We do not claim that she was ever engaged in large drawing-room politics, but her short-sighted politics have had consequences which sagacious observers readily unravel in the most recent events. La Pompadour reached tragedy through whims and frivolity. Unfortunately for France, that courtesan was a statesman; that artist who engraved pretty allegories with a timid and uncertain hand has impressed her fancies in deep lines on the marble tablets of history.

The Goncourt brothers, who made a special study of the art of the eighteenth century, which they have investigated in detail in a thousand pamphlets and ten thousand prints, could not fail to take particular notice of the person who so powerfully patronized, nay, who exercised an incontestible sovereignty over that that period to which she has even given her name. We speak of Pompadour art. Indefatigable ferreters, intelligent seekers, the Goncourts, in 1860, had already gathered an amount of information on the Madonna of Rococo, interesting for the most part and some of it very important, which is now presented in a new, revised and improved edition. None better than they have felt that, in order to be living and true, history must be the setting in action of living realities. Dividing into chapters the thousand and one notes which they had taken, they have penciled a series of sketches showing Madame de Pampadour now as a dancer or a comedian, now as the quasi queen of France, now as a minister of state, now as an engraver, as an architect or as an arbiter of the knick-knacks of fashion. We have but one thing to criticise in those vignettes: they are too agreeable. Tinted in rose and blue, set off with occasional lines of gold or silver, they are perused with pleasure; but upon reflection one asks oneself whether so much ignominy and vice had not deserved to be painted in darker colors.

* * * * * *

A great and true portrait of Pompadour could be given only on condition that she should be made to move in a picture which should be made to contain all the surroundings of the royal household and all the political chess-board during the nineteen years of her reign. The favorite after all was a secondary personage. Not having an independent character, she had but one function, that of pleasing, and cost what it might, she must succeed in this. She could exist only on the condition that she should guess the will of her master, flatter his instincts, caress his fancies, foresee his whims. It was in her conduct in her way of living that the intimate character, the most secret tastes and fancies of Louis XV. revealed themselves.

The two most fatal acts of that too long reign were perpetrated—concocted would be the proper word—by Madame de Pompadour. She crushed the resistance of the parliament, which, narrow, vain, cavilling, sadly egotistical as it was, had remained the last barrier against royal ambition and good pleasure. She brought about the alliance with the house of Austria against Prussia and England.

Her great and perhaps her only title to the indulgence of posterity is that she caused the removal of the interdict on the Encyclypædia and protected the philosophers. In the person of Madame de Pompadour the bourgeoisie had been married on the left hand by royalty. MM. de Goncourt ingeniously dwell upon the fact that the advent of La Poisson was something unheard of in her day, and almost a precursor of the French revolution. The thing caused an immense scandal; the king infringed upon the prerogatives—of the nobility in not choosing the titular adulteress from the great houses of France, among the marchionesses and the duchesses, or at least among the daughters of noblemen whose titles dated from St. Louis. The official father of this bourgeoise, Poisson, of the worst bourgeoisie, that of finance and usury, was a clerk in the department of army stores, a tool of those great thieves, the Paris brothers, and was even condemned to be hanged. Her mother, whose virtue, or rather whose lack of virtue, was the subject of talk, derived her birth from another contractor for victuals. The acknowledged father was a certain M. Lenormand, a member of the ring of tax-gatherers. The child came from the midst of jobbers of all kinds, from a rotten surrounding, as influential as it was disreputable. But the little girl had a pretty face, happy disposition, a great deal of memory, of vivacity, and of intelligence. She received the education of a virtuoso. She learned to act comedy and tragedy, to dance like an opera dancer, to ride like a horsewoman, and even to draw and to engrave. A fortune-teller whispered to her that she would become the mistress of the king, which the artless child did not fail to believe. Knowing her destiny in advance she wanted but to fulfill it. Her meeting with his majesty was brought about as if by chance, but busy elsewhere, his majesty noticed her for awhile and then forgot her. Moreover a miss was not sufficiently important she was not free enough in her movements. Her father, the financier, therefore married her to a nephew of his, another Lenormand, giving him a magnificent dowry and promising him his inheritance. She came out at the king's hunts, and he finally took complete notice of her, thanks to a conspiracy of financiers and domestics. A little comedy was acted rather well, and the girl Poisson was installed as titular mistress on the death of the Duchess of Chateauroux. This caused a cry of horror in all the drawing-rooms of the high nobility who could not conceive how the king could so lower himself. The great ladies gained the church to their cause. But the little bourgeoise in her blue dishabille—the Pompadour neglige which became the fashion—struggled with advantage against all those long and short, black and various—Fathers. Against the Jesuits she became the ally of the liberal party, of Voltaire, of the encyclopædists whom she protected, and of the physiocrats who met in the apartment of her physician Quesnay, who, together with Adam Smith, was the founder of modern political economy. It is because the chances of her policy caused her to render unquestionable services to free thought that opinion has been indulgent to La Pompadour. In the bitter war waged against her by the devotees, the princesses and the great father she returned blow for blow. She was assailed with insulting epigrams, with perfidious calumny; she retorted with mean actions and redoubtable insinuations. The closet where letters were unsealed was worked for her benefit; she was constantly in conference with the chiefs of police, whose reports, or pretended reports, were used by her to poison the mind of the king. As a last resort she obtained as many "lettres de cachet" as she wanted. To treachery she opposed treachery; she performed prodigies of perseverance and skill, but, also, it must be confessed, prodigies of villainy, and certain of her ignominies are better passed over in silence.

The king could be acted upon only through his faults and vices; she therefore brought into play his vices and faults, so that, had justice in France been anything but a solemn mockery, that king had been sent to the galleys, and that queen had been whipped at St. Lazare. Spiteful as she was, she knew how dangerous the church is to its enemies, and more than once she offered to become reconciled and drew in her claws. But, instigated by the old marchionesses of Tinsel and the young countesses of Carabas, the Jesuits were inexorable. At length Marie Therese, the recognized chief of the Roman Catholic church, after our holy father the pope, judged that since it had been impossible to overthrow that hussy, it was to their interest to come to an understanding with her. The model of virtue, the empress of the holy empire, therefore made overtures to the prostitute. She considered that the armies and the millions of France were worth stooping for. The girl Poisson was conquered at the first compliment she received from the daughter of the Cæsars. She immediately became more than the ally, more than the humble servant of Hapsburg, she became her slave, her mere tool. Dropping the philosophers and encyclopedists, betraying France, she immediately surrendered herself to the Austrian policy. When Vienna asked her for 24,000 men, she offered one hundred thousand. The only bounds there were to her readiness was the material incapability of France to satisfy her requirements. For seven years she toiled and moiled, and wore herself out at the same time that she wore out the country, and when the disastrous treaty of Paris was signed, both she and it were exhausted. La Pompadour had never been very handsome and had soon withered and waned in the devouring life she led. For a long time she maintained herself by painting, the toilet artifices, and the vivacity of her intelligence. Up to the last moment her untiring will sustained her debilitated and miserable body. At last she fell to rise no more one year after the signing of the treaty which had shown only too well that her great policy was devoid of common sense. In her last agony she still acted the comedy of decency and religion, and she closed her life with a jest. No sooner was she dead than Louis XV. declared he had never loved her. Had he ever loved any one?—only that he had tolerated her through habit, and because better than any one else she had known how to divert him. The indifference of the king, the hatred of the court and the execration of the people followed her to the grave. Scorn weighs heavily on the tomb of that frivolous woman.

ELIE RECLUS.

—*Cor. Evening Post.*

The Bashful Poet and the Knowing Young Newspaper Man.

Anybody could tell what he had. Every man in the sanctum knew in a minute. The timid knock at the door gave him clear away at the very start. No man or woman ever knocks at a sanctum door unless he comes on that fatal errand. Then he came in and took off his hat and bowed all round the room, when every man on the staff roared out, in terrible chorus, "COME IN!!" Then he asked for the editor, and when the underlings, with a fine mingling of truth and grammar, pointed to the youngest and the newest man in the office and yelled, "That's him!" he walked up to the young gentleman designated, and before he could unroll his manuscript we knew the subject of it, and a deep groan escaped around the room.

"Poetry, young man?" asked the editor.

"Yes, sir," said the poet; "a couple of triolets and a sonnet on the marriage of my sister with an old college friend."

"Old college friend male or female, young man?" asked the editor severely.

"Male, sir," said the young man.

He said "sir" every time, and every time he said it all the young gentlemen of the staff, save the young gentleman who personated the governor, snickered. He looked severe.

"Anything more, young man?" he asked.

"Yes, sir," replied the infant Tennyson; "a kind of an idyl, an ode inscribed 'To My Lost Love.'"

"Love been lost very long, young man?" asked the journalist, very critically.

"Well, it's immaterial, that is," stammered the young man, "it's indefinite it's"

"Ever advertised for it?" asked the reporter, who was writing a puff for Slab's tombstones, but he was instantly frowned down.

"Anything more?" asked the principal interlocutor. "Anything more, young man?"

"Yes, sir;" was the hopeful response, "a threnody in memory of my departed brother."

"Brother dead, young man, or only gone to Sagetown?"

"Dead, sir."

"Your own brother?"

"No, sir; I never had a real brother. It's only imaginary."

"Can't take this then, young man," was the chilling reply. "Poetry, to find acceptance with the Hawkeye, must be true. Have to reject this threnody, not because it is not very beautiful, but because it is not true. Now, how much do you want for these others?" and he fingered them over like a man buying moth-eaten—

The poet really didn't know. He had never published before; he had barely dared hope to have his verses published at all. A few copies of the paper containing them, he was sure—

"Oh, no," the editor broke in, "oh, no, no, sir, can't do that; we don't do business that way; if a poem or sketch is worth publishing, it is worth paying for. Would $15 pay you for these?"

The poet blushed to the floor with gratitude, and the young journalist grandly wrote out an order, and handed it to the poet.

"Take that to the court house," he said; "and the auditor's clerk will give you the money."

The poet bowed and withdrew, and with great merriment the journalists burned his poems and resumed their work.

That wasn't the funny part of it, however. The next day the simple-minded poet presented his order to the clerk designated. And it was so that the clerk owed the paper eighteen dollars for subscription and advertising, and he promptly cashed the order, and turned it in when his bill was presented, and the manager just charged it to the salary account of the smart young journalist who signed the order, and the happiest man and the maddest man in America are living in Burlington. One of them is a happy, green, unsophisticated machine poet, and the other is a wide-awake, up-to-snuff, know-the-world, get-up-and-dust young journalist, who is already a rival of Horace Greeley in some of the verbal departments of journalism.—*Burlington Hawkeye.*

Retail Market Report.

Groceries.

Apples, dried, ℔ lb	[illegible] @	5 20
Blackberries, dried, ℔ lb new	10	12½
Beans, ℔ lb	4 @	5
Coffee, Rio, ℔ lb	18 @	29
Coffee, Java, ℔ lb	35 @	40
Corn Meal, ℔ 100 lbs		1 80
Cherries, dried, ℔ lb	25 @	30
Currants, dried, ℔ lb	10 @	
Coal Oil, ℔ gallon	30 @	40
Lard, ℔ lb	10 @	12½
Prunes, ℔ lb	16 @	17½
Raspberries, dried, ℔ lb	40 @	
Raisins, ℔ lb	15 @	
Sugar, brown, ℔ lb	9½ @	10½
Sugar, extra C, ℔ lb	11 @	
Sugar, A coffee, ℔ lb	11	
Sugar, cut loaf, ℔ lb	15	
Sugar, powdered, ℔ lb	15	
Tea, green ℔ lb	50 @	1 00
Tea, black, ℔ lb	75 @	1 00
Bacon, ℔ lb	7 @	10
Hams, ℔ lb	10 @	11

Meats and Game.

Sausage, ℔ lb		
Beef, ℔ lb	6 @	20
Dried Beef, ℔ lb	15	
Corned Beef, ℔ lb	6 @	15
Turkeys, ℔ lb		22
Chickens, ℔ dozen	6 00 @	7 00
Mutton, ℔ lb	8 @	20
Sausage, Bologna, ℔ lb	15	
Veal, ℔ lb	10 @	20

Wholesale Price Current.

Apples, ℔ bbl	$5 00 @	5 50
Potatoes, per 100 lbs	1 00 @	1 25
Cheese (Gwillim)	12½ @	
Coal (Canon) per ton	4 95 @	5 50

Butter and Eggs.

Butter, ranch, ℔ lb	25 @	30
Eggs, states, ℔ dozen	15 @	20
Eggs, ranch, ℔ dozen	20 @	25

Vegetables.

Beets, new, ℔ lb	2½	
Cabbage, ℔ lb	3 @	4
Onions, ℔ lb		
Potatoes, ℔ lb	1 @	1½

Flour, Grain, Hay, Etc.

Corn, ℔ 100 lbs	1 25 @	1 35
Oats, ℔ 100 lbs	1 80 @	
Corn Chop, ℔ 100 lbs	1 34 @	1 30
Mixed Feed, ℔ 100 lbs	1 50 @	
Corn Meal, ℔ 100 lbs	1 75 @	1 90
Bran, ℔ 100 lbs	1 00 @	
XXXX Flour, ℔ sack	3 15 @	3 25
Hay, ℔ ton	15 00 @	20 00

Lumber, Shingles, Sash, Etc.

Colorado Clear, 1¼ 1½ & 2 in., ℔ M	35 00 @	40 00
Clear, 1 in., ℔ M	35 00	
Flooring, D & M, ℔ M	30 00	
Common Lumber, ℔ M	20 00	
Chicago Clear, 1¼, 1½ & 2 in., ℔ M	60 00	
" " 1 in., ℔ M	45 00 @	55 00
" Flooring, D & M, ℔ M	35 00	
" Clear Siding, ℔ M	25 00	
" ⅝ Beaded Ceiling, ℔ M	27 00	
Lime, ℔ M	4 [illegible]	
Lath, ℔ M	4 75	
Doors, 2 ft 6 in x 6 ft 6 in, 1 in	1 50	
" [illegible] ft x 6 ft, 1 3-16	1 7[illegible]	
" 2 ft 6 in x 6 ft 6 in, 1 3-16	1 95	
" 2 ft 8 in x 6 ft 8 in, 1 3-16	2 10	
" 2 ft 6 in x 6 ft 6 in, 1½	2 4[illegible]	
" 2 ft 8 in x 6 ft 8 in, 1½	2 30	
Sash Doors	3 75 @	4 00
Windows, glazed, 8x10 12 light	1 55	
" " 10x12 8 "	1 65	
" " 10x14 8 "	1 80	
" " 12x14 8 "	2 10	
" " 12x16 8 "	2 25	
Blinds, ℔ pair	1 75 @	2 00
Tar Paper, ℔ lb	0 4	
Carpet Paper, ℔ lb		

GUITAR LESSONS

Mrs. Beckwith, corner Bijou and Weber sts., will perfect pupils on the Guitar, enabling them to read and play the most difficult compositions in 24 lessons. Will also gives lessons in the French language. 6.10 rm*

SHIP ALL YOUR GOODS FOR

LEADVILLE,

IN CARE OF

TRUE & SUTTON,

Forwarding & Commission Merchants

Oldest and Best Grocery House in Town

Equalization Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that the board of commissioners of El Paso county, sitting as a board of equalization, will be in session at the county clerk's office in said county on 7th, 8th and 9th days of July, 1879, for the purpose of correcting and completing the assessment roll of said county for the year 1879. The second meeting of said board of equalization will be held on the 21st and 22d days of July, 1879, at which time the board will hear and determine the complaints of all persons feeling aggrieved by any assessment.

IRVING HOWBERT, Clerk.

June 17, 1879. 6 18 1m

To Contractors.

Sealed proposals will be received until 12 o'clock noon July 11th, 1879, for building an addition to the Institute for the Mute and Blind of Colorado, at Colorado Springs. Plans and specifications can be seen at the office of G. H. Stewart, Colorado Springs. Bids should be sealed and marked "Proposals for building addition to Mute and Blind Institute," and directed to MATT FRANCE, Secretary of Board of Trustees.

June 24, 1879. 6 25 6

HOTELS.

Colorado Springs Hotel

AND

CRAWFORD HOUSE,

Under One Management.

The undersigned has placed them in perfect order and will keep them in better shape and guarantee a superior table to any house in the city. More visitors can be accommodated than by any three hotels in the city, and is the best located. First-class in every respect, and are the only two hotels in the city that have an unobstructed view of the mountains. Terms moderate.

J. F. ATHERTON,

4 31tf COLORADO SPRINGS, COL.

Pascoe's Hotel

AND

RESTAURANT.

I have recently fitted up one of the most charming little hotels in the west, and from a long experience in the business can guarantee greater satisfaction at cheaper rates than have ever before been offered. Table supplied with all the delicacies of the season.

RATES $1.50 PER DAY.

Postoffice Block, Tejon Street,

3 16tf THOS. PASCOE, Propr.

National Hotel,

COLORADO SPRINGS, COL.

CURTISS & QUEREAU, Proprs.

This house is conveniently located, commanding a fine view of the mountains, and is in every way a most desirable stopping place. The table is unsurpassed by any hotel in the state, and the rooms, which are large and airy, are luxuriously furnished.

CENTRAL HOTEL!

COLORADO SPRINGS, COLORADO,

J. P. McMILLEN, Proprietor.

The Best $2.00 per Day House in the State.

This Hotel is now open to the public. EVERY room has been newly papered, painted, calcimined, and furnished throughout with spring b[illegible]. It is located in the very c[illegible] of the City, adjacent to all business houses. Free [illegible] to and from all trains. RATES:—$2.00 Per Day.

Manitou Park Hotel,

21 miles from Manitou, up the Ute Pass.

Trout Fishing a Specialty.

Reached from Manitou by Concord Stage Line twice a week, and by carriage.

Resident Physician

DR. TYNDALE.

5.15.1½m

RESTAURANT,

VIENNA BAKERY and ICE CREAM SALOON.

Kenney's Old Stand, Pike's Peak Avenue.

Table always supplied with the best in the market.

5.18tf CARROLL & RATIGAN.

St. James Hotel,

COLORADO CITY, COLO.

Board and Lodging, per Week. $4.00

Day Board, per Day, .75

6 [illegible] 1m LAKE MILLER, Prop.

Cold Spring Boarding House,

Situated one-half mile south of Colorado Springs, in a most beautiful locality. The invalid and tourist will find here every advantage to be desired. First-class fare. FRESH MILK, BUTTER and EGGS a specialty. Boarders will have free carriage to and from the city. Terms reasonable. Apply at the house, or address P. O. box 131, Colorado Springs.

6 15 tf JAS. A. HIX, Prop'r.

W. LENNOX & BRO.,

PROPRIETORS OF

The Old Reliable Transfer Line

AND DEALERS IN

CANON CITY COAL.

Office at Coal Yard near freight depot. Order Books at the hardware stores of G. S. Barnes and Durkee & Lee.

DRUGS, MEDICINES

AND A

Fine Line of Toilet Articles

May be obtained at

NIECE'S PHARMACY,

South Side of Huerfano Street.

Prescriptions Prepared from the Best Pharmaceutical Preparations, and Correctness and Satisfaction Guaranteed.

A CHOICE LINE OF CIGARS.

4-4-1y

Manitou Mineral Waters

Delivered daily in Colorado Springs by WM. REA. Orders by mail or at Robinson's drug store, will receive prompt attention.

All parties are forbidden to carry water away from the Manitou Springs. 5-25-1m

TO THE SUMMIT!

The undersigned have opened a hotel at Jones Park, on the U. S. Signal Trail to the summit of Pike's Peak. The trail follows Bear Creek, a lovely mountain stream, and Jones' Park is as beautiful and romantic a spot as the lover of nature could wish to see. It is 8 miles from Colorado Springs, and will furnish welcome rest and refreshment to the traveler up the steep. Trip to the Park and back can easily be made in one day.

5 31-1m* JAS. F. McDONALD AND WIFE.

Fine Ales, Beer, AND STOUT!

BOTTLED OR BY THE KEG.

Manufactured and Delivered Daily by the

El Paso County Brewing Comp'y.

Leave Your Orders at the Office, next to Postoffice,

Colorado Springs, - - Colorado

CHAS. STOCKBRIDGE

President and General Manager

TAILORING!

I HAVE JUST RECEIVED SOME

Fine Spring Goods!

CALL AND SEE THEM!

CHARLES STEARNS.

THE GAZETTE PUBLISHING CO.

PUBLISHERS OF THE

Daily and Weekly Gazette.

THE WEEKLY.

The WEEKLY GAZETTE, published every Saturday morning, is acknowledged by professional men, business men, and ranchmen, to be the

BEST WEEKLY PUBLISHED IN COLORADO

It will contain the

LATEST TELEGRAPHIC NEWS

from all parts of the world, all

LOCAL AND STATE NEWS

published in the Daily, and

Carefully Selected Reading Matter for the Home Circle.

GOOD SOLICITORS ARE EMPLOYED

in order that

Every home in the county shall be supplied with the Weekly Gazette

It is an excellent paper to send to your friends at home; it gives them a correct idea of what is going on around you, and is like writing them a letter. Don't forget this fact and that the

SMALL SUM OF TWO DOLLARS FOR ONE YEAR

will send it anywhere you please—postage paid.

Advertisers and Business Houses

of this and other cities in the state will bear in mind that the WEEKLY GAZETTE circulates freely among our

RANCHMEN AND FARMERS,

and they cannot do better than

Advertise Their Goods in This Paper.

Our subscribers read every word of it, and those advertisers whose names appear in it are sure to be the recipients of their custom.

The terms of the WEEKLY are as follows:

WEEKLY.

One year	$2 00
Six months	1 00
Three months	50
One month	25

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®.COM image serial: 5831045

porate company is legally authorized to act and organized, we hereby agree and bind ourselves to instruct our trustee, the above named Bela M. Hughes, or his successor, if then acting, in such manner, as provided in the deed to said Hughes above referred to, to convey our interest in said mines and mining property, by proper deed or deeds, to said corporate company, as he, the said Chaffee, may direct, he, the said Bela M. Hughes, in such event, receiving for us our pro rata of the shares of the capital stock of said organized corporate company, being the 27-100 parts of the whole, and holding the same as our trustee for the period of nine months from this date; *provided, however*, that the said J. B. Chaffee shall have and hereby has the right to buy our said stock in said corporate company upon the payment to our said trustee as aforesaid at any time after the expiration of six months, and within nine months from this date of the sum of $330,000 in lawful money of the United States, and within the time aforesaid we hereby bind ourselves, our heirs and legal representatives to immediately transfer upon the books of said company all of our shares of stock therein held by our trustee as aforesaid, to the said J. B. Chaffee, or to such person or persons, corporation or corporations as he may direct.

It is also understood and agreed that in case within six months from this date any additional property is purchased and added to the property consolidated as hereinbefore referred to, the purchase money therefor being paid out of the proceeds and profits of said consolidated profits, and our proportion of said payment so taken from the proceeds and profits of said consolidated property being the 27-100 parts of the whole of said payments, then such sum so paid by us, together with 50 per centum thereof added to said sum of $330,-00 and paid to our said shares of stock, as before mentioned. Now, if the said J. B. Chaffee shall fail to pay the said sum of money at the time aforesaid, and if the ld C. R. Bissell, Simon H. Foss and bsalom V. Hunter shall well and faithfully perform the covenants herein, then is obligation to be null and void, otherse to be and remain in full force and ect.

Signed, sealed and delivered,
C. R. BISSELL
S. H. FOSS
A. V. HUNTER.

cknowledged November 16th, 1878, at dville.

he defendant's answer has been filed. enies all the charges made, and pres a flood of strong affidavits to prove the mine has been developed in the economical and best manner pos-

The Force of Habit.

e Denver *Times* tells of three young who had got so thoroughly into the of robbing people that they practiced two companions in misfortune who ied the same cell with them in jail. *Times* says:

nk Parker, Edward Durfee and Griffin are a trio of the meanest f thieves, the latter, especially, bee of the most worthless young men er worried the peace of our city. ee were on Saturday inmates of the il. Two fellow prisoners were d down and robbed by them in the pproved style, the jail guards beconscious of the trouble till the complained. The latter, James nd John Tully have both sworn plaints, and the three robbers were to the county jail pending exn. Collen lost a dollar's worth of —which was everything he had, venty cents' worth of the same, s of socks and seventy-five cents.

Hotel Arrivals.

T E Carey, Bastege, Mich; W P ington, Ky; R F Hull l, Clinton, Ia; Daniel S Knapp, Chicago; S New York; Geo W Roberts and J Holmes and child, Texas; D L cinnati; A Losmer, Chicago; A J ouis; G H Bush, W H Bush, St Walter D Crossman, Chicago, elle, Leadville. P J Barth, Santa Barbara, Cal; s, Fountain; R Eichens, Manitou; C J Jenne, Ballston, N Y; John James Holden, Bijou Basin, A Leadville; Wm Ruckee, Miss county, Miss.

MANITOU ARRIVALS

audwell, Washington, D C; J g; O F Black, Richland Cen Adams and daughter, Oxford, raffs, Belleville, Ill; Rev Wm dence; A F Allen, Pittsburg; E ; Samuel J Reed; George F ; N Katzenbach, Terre Haute; y; J H Patterson, Creston, Ia; Denver; M E Coleman and l; J H Tyndale, Manitou g, St Louis; H S Goss, Port-

Morrill and wife, St Louis; cago; Eugene Brooks, Miss Detroit; Mrs M J Brooks, Johnson, Kansas City, C children, N Y; Miss Fox, arpenter, Bristol, Eng. att and lady, John A Patter- Huffman, ranch; M D Wm Laut Carpenter, Bris- Hicklefield; C L Case, St s, A D Davis, Winterset, rs M J Kearney, Miss J M James C Hand, Fred J Pickney, Pueblo; S G S Townsend, Baltimore; Louis; F B McDowell, Bacon, New Mexico; J H Tyn all, Manitou Louis Smith, D. & R G.

ED.

on Wednesday morning, Womack, Esq.

m, at the residence on

, C. H. Hubbel's aged

yesterday to Trenton,

Business Locals.

☞ Ten cents per line for first insertion; five cents per line for each subsequent insertion. Advertisements to go in every other day, or on certain days of the week only, ten cents per line for each insertion.

Take the Old Reliable Hannibal & St. Joseph R. R. and its connections—the great through car line to the East. Pullman Sleeping Cars and Palace Day Coaches are run through to Chicago and Toledo without change of cars from Kansas City, Atchison and St. Joseph. Horton's celebrated Reclining Chair Cars of the latest pattern and built expressly for this company, run through to Chicago. NO EXTRA CHARGE for seats. Also a Palace Day Coach runs through to Indianapolis without change. Passengers for all points east will find this the most desirable route. No other line makes faster time than the Hannibal & St. Joe and its connections. When you travel see that your tickets read via the OLD RELIABLE H. & ST. JOE, the great through car line. For maps and time tables address
H. D. PRICE, Western Pass. Agt., Kansas City.
or T. PENFIELD, Gen'l Pass. & Ticket Agent, Hannibal, Mo.
5 27 tf

BUTTER! BUTTER!! BUTTER!!!
Families who are not already supplied, or who may wish to make arrangements for a weekly supply of choice roll ranch butter, can do so at Hooker's new Grocery and Tea Store, sole agency for the sale of Mrs. E. Bemis' celebrated butter, clean, fresh and sweet. Try it. 6 26 2

ADVERTISERS
Are already beginning to feel the advantage of a good weekly newspaper issued every Saturday amongst their friends and patrons in the country.

Try the the dry Calsomine. Warranted to do better work than any other preparation in the city. At Sagendorf's. 5-4-tf

Just received, a large invoice of Drugs, Medicines, Fancy and Toilet Articles at Sagendorf's 5-4-tf

"Calcicake," for Calsomining, all colors, best in the world, at Brown's. 6-1-tf

Koumiss, or Milk of Wine, the celebrated remedy for Dyspepsia, Pulmonary troubles and Kidney Diseases, can now be obtained at Sagendorf's Drug Store. This drink is unequalled as a food, containing a large quantity of Carbonic Acid Gas, which enables it to be retained. 6 12 tf

When in need of Clothing, Dry Goods, Boots and Shoes, call at the cheap cash store of D. W. Robbins. 6 14 tf

Fire Proof Roofing Paint at Brown's. 6-1-tf

NEW ENGLAND LAUNDRY.
Dispatch and neatness. Fifty cents per dozen. Box 554, postoffice. 6-22-7*

At Crissey's you will find Vane, Calvert & Co.'s mixed paints, the best paints now in use. $1.90 per gallon. 5-30 tf

Will the person who found a bridle, or perhaps, removed it from a strayed horse, on Sunday last, in this city, please return it to this office? 6-25 tf

Painting, paper hanging, kalsomining at lowest prices. A. Brown, Tejon street. 5 10 tf

LEMONS AND ORANGES.
At Hooker's new Grocery and Tea Store, Huerfano street. Choice fruit. 6 26 2

NOTICE.
All persons are hereby prohibited from depositing dead animals, rubbish, or filth of any kind on any of the lots or lands of the Colorado Springs Company, under penalty of the law. By order of the Board of Directors.
HENRY MCALLISTER, JR.,
3-25 tf Executive Director.

Artists' Materials at Brown's. 6-1-tf

Durkee & Lee have just received a full line of Bows, Arrows, etc., for archery practice. Just the things for those desiring some pleasant and healthy out-door exercise. 5-30-2m

Colored Lead, for house painting all colors at Brown's. 6-1-tf

Go to J. H. Drinkwaters for rubber hose goods, lawn sprinklers, etc. 6-11-tf

COFFEE AND TEA.
Two indispensable articles in the household economy. Since you must have them, buy only the best, and that at Hooker's new Grocery and Tea Store, headquarters for fine drawing teas, roasted coffees and strictly pure spices. 6 26 2

ART MATTERS.
I have secured the services of Mr. Frank R. Nims, of New York city, a recent student of the Academy of Design. He comes with the best recommendations, and is prepared to make all eastern styles of photos. Also, first-class portraits in oil, from life or photo, executed by J. Brom. Slinn, of St. Louis, a young artist of established ability. He has located his studio in my gallery. I have just added a new scenic background, of the "Garden of the Gods." Call and get a picture from this background. Rocky Mountain Views constantly on hand of all principal points of interest in this vicinity.
June 23d, 1879. L. K. OLDROYD.
6-24-6

Wire doors at Crissey's from $2.50 to $2.75. 4 26 tf

Mr. Harry ties is the authorized carrier and collector for the GAZETTE Publishing Company.

The price of the WEEKLY is only two dollars per annum, one dollar for six months, fifty cents for three months, and twenty-five per month.

Any person not receiving their paper regularly will confer a favor by making it known at this office.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE. A flock of fine graded sheep. Terms reasonable. Address box 96, Colorado Springs. 6 24 tf

FOR SALE—Horses, Harness, Buggies and Spring Wagons, at all times, by SANDERS & AUX. 4-23-tf

FOR SALE CHEAP.—A first-class fire and burglar proof safe. Apply at First National bank. 5 27-tf

FOR SALE—My entire interest in the Crystal Park Mining and Milling Co., consisting of 26,666⅔ shares of the capital stock. A rare bargain is offered. Must have money is my reason for selling. Call or address G. O. Pearce, Colorado Springs, Colorado. 6 21 tf

FOR SALE—Story and a half house, containing eight rooms, pantry and closet. Lot 100x190. Barn and stable on lot. Desirable location. Terms easy. Enquire of Lewis Hager. 2-15-tf

WANTED.

WANTED.—A good girl for general house work. Apply to Mrs. McAllister. 6 21 tf

WANTED.—A young man wants board in a private family for $6. Address this office, E. H. L. 6 26 1*

WANTED.—A good man. Enquire of T. E. Johnson. None but those well recommended need apply. 6 20 tf

WANTED. A competent women to do general house work. Highest wages paid. Address Box 504. 6-17 tf

A FEW table boarders can be accommodated at No. 2 Hartwell Row, Kiowa st., just north of the Crawford House. 6 4 tf

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT.—$3.50 per week for eight weeks. The lower floor of a house less than three blocks north of the postoffice. Inquire at this office. 6-26 2

FOR RENT.—Two furnished rooms. Next house north Dr. Coombs' office. 6 18 tf

FOR RENT—Furnished front rooms to rent, next door south of Baptist church. 6 25 6*

FURNISHED HOUSES.—I have several nicely furnished houses for rent. Apply to Chas. Hallowell, Real Estate Agent. 6 26 tf

FOR RENT.—Mason & Hamlin's Organs. Apply to James Duncan, postoffice box 419, Colorado Springs. 6 15 10

FOR RENT.—A nicely furnished 5 room house including bath room with hot and cold water, 5 blocks north of postoffice. Apply to E. P. Stephenson, GAZETTE Office.

TO RENT.—Furnished rooms with or without board at Dr. Blake's, Pike's Peak avenue. A pleasant suite for a party of three or four. 5 28 tf

TO LET SADDLE PONIES. For ladies or gentlemen. Apply at D. G. Lovell's, Kiowa street. 5-28 tf

TO LET A nicely furnished room in a good location. Apply at this office. 3 12 tf

FOR RENT.—Two nicely Furnished Rooms, with Board, on East Nevada, three doors north of Platte. 4 19 tf

TO LOAN.

TO LOAN. Several thousand dollars on real estate. Security must be exceptionally good. Large sums preferred. Apply to CHAS. STOCKBRIDGE. 6 7 tf

First Class Livery

Wilbur & Goodrich.

At the Avenue Stables citizens and strangers will be furnished at all times with fine driving horses and first-class turnouts of every description.

NO OLD PLUGS!
OR
Dilapidated Carriages

Sent out from this establishment to be charged for at full rates. Call on us and you will call again every time.
1-1-87 WILBUR & GOODRICH.

Desirable Property
FOR SALE.

I hereby offer for sale my valuable
RESIDENCE PROPERTY
On the Northeast Corner of Weber and Huerfano Streets
Comprising
4 lots 50x100 feet, with dwelling, barns, &c.
Two lots in Young's Addition to Colorado Springs.
House and lot in Colorado City.
My stock ranch in the beautiful and sheltered valley of Turkey Creek, 18 miles south of town.
One family carriage,
One fine buggy, horse and harness.
One fine Durham new milch cow.

CHAS. F. AIKEN,
Wanless Block—Up Stairs,
1st Entrance West of 1st National Bank
5 25 4m

S. E. SESSIONS,
Contractor & Builder.
SHOP—in block opposite Post Office. P. O. Box 155.
All work promptly attended to. 4 18 tf

☞ *A Competent Gunsmith.* ☜
WM. CONVERSE,
An experienced, careful and skillful workman at ANY KIND of mechanical work or repairing.
POSTOFFICE BLOCK, UP STAIRS

THE
No. 355.

TELEGRAPHIC

Latest Points in the Railroad Controversy.

Remarkable Wedding Among the Spirits.

Strikes in New England Mills Ended.

Jury's Verdict in the Hull Murder Inquest.

Proceedings of the Forty-Sixth Congress.

Mass for the Prince Imperial in Paris.

Commercial and Monetary.

COLORADO.

Preparing to Leave.

Special to the Gazette.

SPIKE BUCKET, June 26.

The Santa Fe Company have stopped all work west of Spike Bucket to South Arkansas. They are picking up all the loose material along the road from the end of the track and carrying it back to Canon City.

The Railroad Controversy.

Special to the Gazette.

DENVER, June 26.

Next to nothing done in the court this morning.

The Times of this evening publishes the following: "Nothing of material interest beyond the filing of a sort of appendix to the supplemental bill occurred in the railway case this morning. Certain other points are to be heard to-morrow morning, and on Saturday morning the answer to Judge Hallett's order of restitution will be heard. The attorneys on both sides are preparing for this new battle and some sharp sparring may be expected. Saturday, therefore is likely to be one of the most important and interesting of the list.

Judges Hallett and Miller based their order of restitution in the Rio Grande Railway case, which however does not affect the receiver, on the ground that the mere filing of the petition with Judge Bowen by the Santa Fe company at Alamosa on the 9th effected a removal to the United States court, and that although this was done after the injunction was granted by Judge Bowen in favor of the Rio Grande, the actual writs were not issued by the clerk of the court until the morning of the 10th. Judge Bowen says the writs would have been issued on the 9th before the filing of the petition for removal, but that the clerk had absconded himself carrying the seal with him. On ascertaining this he dismissed the clerk and appointed a new one who was obliged to procure a new seal. Hence the delay of a day, which in the opinion of the United States Judges made the writ illegal. The merits of the controversy have not yet been consid red

WASHINGTON.

Proceedings of the Forty-Sixth Congress.

HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, June 26.—A proposition for revoking the leave of absence granted to members, and requiring all absent members to report at once, was made by Mr. Winfield, and objected to.

The bill making appropriations for certain judicial expenses, and the bill appropriations to pay fees of marshals and their general deputies, were reported from the committee on appropriations and ordered printed and referred.

The bill prohibiting political assessments came up as business of the morning hour

Mr. Garfield sought an opportunity of speaking against the bill, but was cut off by the previous question, whereupon dilatory tactics were resorted to by the republicans. The morning hour was consumed, and the bill went over.

The house then went into committee of the whole, Mr. Blackburn in the chair, on making appropriations for certain judicial purposes, all general debate thereon being limited to one minute. There was, however, general debate and the bill was read by sections for amendment.

Mr. Baker moved to amend by reconstructing the following paragraph, "for fees of United States marshals and their deputies, $600,000, to be expended for direct and legitimate expenses of conducting business in district, circuit and supreme courts of the United States." He said that the amendment was offered for the sole purpose of enabling the majority to move an appropriation necessary to carry on the courts leaving untouched the whole political question at issue between the two political parties. It was offered so as to bring before the country squarely and directly the question whether the majority were disposed to make the needful appropriations for the administration of justice, or whether it desired under the guise of fighting a battle on a political question to strike directly at the administration of justice in the courts. If the amendments were voted down, the country would agree with him in believing that it was the purpose of the majority under the guise of a political fight to stab in a vital point one of the departments of the government, Le-

Since it was apparent that no business of the federal courts shals must have the necessary fun their disposal.

Mr. Atkins said as to the courts n to get along without ample pro made for marshals, there was noth point, thus much as they constantly without ample provision and con with deficiency ries of marshals were provided for for appropriation bills. He did not marshal or general deputy was so to resign because their fees were for. After further brief discussion ment was rejected—yeas 68, nays 8 tion to increase the per diem of jur feated.

Mr. Turner moved to strike out that no citizen shall be disqualified service on account of race, color, condition of servitude.

Mr. Atkins hoped the gentleman tucky would withdraw his motion; to abrogate a portion of the con the United States.

Turner—If that is a part of the co the United States, the supreme law why put it in as a proviso to this bill

Atkins—We put in there to sho design this law to be construed so as colored citizens the right to sit up That is why we put it in." (Appla

The motion to strike out the prov feated, the only vote in favor of it by Mr. Turner himself.

Motions to strike out the clause the test oath and clause in regard oath and drawing of jurors were

Mr. Caswell moved to strike out repealing the test oath. The amend rejected and the committee rose an The bill to the house, and it was pa 67. Mr. Cable moved that the hou committee on the bill making approp pay fees of U. S. marshals and their

SENATE.

Senator Vest asked unanimous con the morning hour to call up the con ver resolution submitted by him yeste stated his object was to get a vote o ject and let the people know who wer it, and who were against the remo and free coinage. He believed wes tois to be almost unanimously in favo gardless of party lines. He had receiv one hundred letters from his people a remonetization, and hardly one in re litical questions being discussed. Th desired to know how the senators sto question.

Senator Chandler—I object.

The resolution accordingly went consideration was resumed of the joi tion to provide extra pay for congress ployes.

Senator Windom again read statis gard the administration of the govern

Alluding to the remarks of Senator yesterday as to Senator Windom's c with the negro exodus, Senator Windo ed that he gloried in the fact that he something to instil into the negro thought that he had a right to leave t where he was oppressed and flee where he would be treated as an Ame izen. He spoke at length on this mat had been frequently asked why he ha somewhat radical of late. It was be had listened to the stories of these refu unless there was a change in the tre the blacks the exodus would not st would change into a stampede in the or three years.

Senator Vest remarking on the negro said if the stampede spoken of from Minnesota occurs I hope for no retribution upon that senator than tha may be filled up with refugees. I ask gentleman may have a full and compl of his own physic, and then he will whether northern states will esteem th lation the blessing they suppose it to reiterated his former declarations that were deceived by republicans of gov aid, democratic oppression, exemption trouble in Kansas, &c., and were now to get back to the south. They were the unfriendly soil of Kansas lifting the to curse the political intriguers who them there.

The report of the conference comm the letter carrier's deficiency bill was The principal modifications are that propriation for balances due railroad count was stricken out on motion of Paddock.

The senate proceeded to consider t [illegible] lands for the house bill extending th sions of an act entitled an act for the certain settlers on the public lands until 1st, 1880, which was passed with slight ment.

Senator Beck from the committee on reported favorably on the joint resoluti viding for a committee to investigate t means of guarding and collecting the revenue and as to whether any chan necessary in the method of making ap tions. The resolution was passed. vides that the committee shall consist members of each house instead of five s and seven representatives.

Senator Logan submitted a table of st prepared in the treasury department s greater cost and loss of life in collectin enues in certain democratic than in rep districts, which was partly read and allo be printed.

After further debate the senate went i ecutive session. When the doors were ed the presiding officer, Senator Rolli before the senate the appropriation bill by the house today and it was read time.

Senator Windom objected to its secon ing today.

Senator Davis, of West Virginia, ap to Senator Windom to withdraw his obj to the bill could be read the second ti referred to the committee on appropriati

Senator Windom said he would consid matter a few moments while examini bill.

The regular order was resumed, b joint resolution relating to extra pay f gressional employes.

Senator Davis, of West Virginia, and tor Allison engaged in a short discuss financial questions.

Senator Windom withdrew his objecti the judicial expense bill was read the time and referred to the committee on propriations and the senate adjourned.

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